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Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 57 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 7th August 1929, page 152 supra.]

Scholarships awarded by the Industries Department.

	Number of scholarships.	Minimum qualifications required of scholars.
State Technical scholarships (tenable ordinarily in the United Kingdom).	8 at a time.	Qualifications are prescribed by the High Commissioner for India after consulting the Universities or other bodies under whom the training is to be given. Candidates should at least be Intermediates in Arts.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Engineering College, Benares Hindu University.	20 at a time in both the institutions.	Secondary School Leaving Certificate for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Intermediate in Science (first class or with distinction) for the Engineering College, Benares Hindu University.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	14 at a time.	Graduates in Physical Science or Chemistry.
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	4 at a time (one in each of the classes in a four-year course).	Intermediates in Science who have passed in the first class or with distinction.

Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 60 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 7th August 1929, page 156 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 104, Education, dated 15th January 1929.

Representation has been received from the Catholic Hierarchy in Southern India that Catholic parents are bound to send their children to Catholic schools, impliedly imposing thereby a duty on Catholic parents to insist on having schools of their own wherever the number of Catholic children permits. It has also been brought to notice that the Roman Catholics in the South Kanara district find it difficult to obtain recognition and grants-in-aid in respect of elementary schools maintained by them. With a view to avoid the inconvenience complained of, the Government commend to the District Educational Council, South Kanara, the adoption of the following principles in the matter :—

(1) Where in any locality there is scope for more than one school and where there is a reasonable number of Catholic children, the Catholics should be allowed to maintain and get aid for a school under their management. In such cases it is left to the District Educational Council to restrict admission to Catholic children or not according as it is considered by the Council and the inspecting officers that admission of non-Catholics would or would not act prejudicially to the interests of the other school or schools in the locality.

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(2) In places where it is doubtful whether there is scope for more than one school, Catholic schools may be recognized subject to the condition that admission should be restricted to Catholic children only, but aid should not be given unless it is clearly demonstrated that there is room in the locality for more than one school.

(3) In cases where there is scope for only a single school in a locality and where the aiding of more than one school would be a waste of public funds and the Catholics desire to maintain their own school in such a locality, the school should be given the privilege of recognition but should have no claim for aid. Admission should in these cases also be restricted to Catholic children.

2. The President, District Educational Council, South Kanara, is requested to report at the end of one year how the policy commended above has worked.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 64 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 7th August 1929, page 159 supra.]

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 575-B/29, dated the 23rd June 1929, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law (Education) Department.

[Legislative Council question—Location of girls' schools in portions of boys' schools—South Kanara district and other districts.]

The question of the overlapping of elementary schools is wider than that contemplated in the question referred to me. There may be overlapping as between any one or more of the following classes of schools:—(1) boys and girls, (2) boys and boys, (3) local authority and local authority, (4) aided and aided, (5) local authority and aided. The question referred to me concerns class (1) which may include classes (3), (4) and (5).

It does not of necessity follow that the existence of girls' schools in the same building as, or in the close neighbourhood of boys' schools involves the payment of 'double' grants or grants in excess of what would be paid to a combined school. If in an amalgamated school the same number of teachers are required as in two separate schools, no saving of teaching grant will be effected by such amalgamation. Whether it would be possible to effect a saving in provincial subsidy or in expenditure from the funds of the management by the amalgamation of schools under the management of local authorities is a matter for separate consideration. Moreover, before action can be taken with a view to the amalgamation of boys' and girls'